# The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT.

FRIDAY MOBNING MAY 4, 1866.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS. THE BURLINGTON WEEKLY FREE PRESS IS POPlished every Friday morning, and contains the latest news : reports of Boston markets and Cam-

bridge Cattle Market; full State, County and local intelligence; well selected Miscollany, &c., &c. No care and outlay will be spared to make it a re-Hable, interesting and valuable family journal. The circulation of the Pass Passs exceeds that of any paper in the region, and it is, therefore, an

We derive to give additional attention to the as news of the various towns in this and admining autation, and shall esteem it a favor if our readers will forward us any items of interest.

In advance, and if not strictly in advance, \$2.50.

we have seen since the opening of the rebel- relations of the country, &c.

a fate would lead him again to turn for ad- the conditions? vice and support to the party which placed "Nevertheless," - continues the Timescontain the great mass of the loyal, patrione | validity, and clearheaded men of the nation, and be This constantly applied appellation of We may as well look at things as they are. tion. one who is used to and loves excitement and | the proper sovereignty of the nation. turmoil; who takes no advice save that of Finally, the Times takes the ground, aland will enough to dare and do almost any. have a right to demand an admission to Conthing. A Southern man in his sympathies gress of members chosen by them in their and habits, the Southerners and copperheads present condition, antecedent to the adoption have gained his car to the exclusion in great of any amendment of the United States condegree of all other friends and advisers-but stitution; and its argument carries with it in truth he heeds little advice from any the doctrine that there can be no lawful quarter. This is not a pleasant picture to legislation of any sort by Congress, so long

private and in public.

great question is still of loyalty or disloyalty -of union or rebellion, of securing or losing the great objects of the war. The people consequently divide as they did in the war, substantially, and till those issues are measurably at rest, no different division can run through the masses. Mr. Johnson has no personal popularity. He has simply the offices. He can detach from the Union party the mere place-men, and no others. The Union republican party remains substantially undivided and unshaken, in Congress and In the Country. But one republican journal of much weight or influence, the New York Times sticks to the President through thick and thin, right or wrong; and it is taking with it no followers to speak off. Its course only weakens its own influence and standing. The democratic party holds out open arms of welcome to the source of pap and patronage, and the President is daily leaning more and more that way. Where all this must end, if it goes on, is plain. A complete affiliation of the administration with its enemies; late open war between the President and his late party; a wholesale turning out of office of all republicans who will not sell their souls for their offices, and the filling of their places with copperheads and ex-rebels, and the fighting over of the war, in the political field, if not in that of arms-these and such like developments are certainly among the near possibilities, and the country may as well be prepared for them. If by any proper exertion of forbearance and wise counsel, such trouble and disaster can be averted, we certainly trust it will be : but come what will, we hope the Union men of the land will stand to their colors, undivided and undismayed. So united, they are a power which cannot be

#### The New York Times on the Report of Joint Committee.

The New York Times attacks the prop sitions of the Committee of Fifteen, with extreme bitterness. It considers the whole report as "worse than a burlesque" - i's pa eror pe as "otterly untenable" -- says its proper designation would be "a plan to prolone indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people will never submit :" and it assumes that such is "the actiled purpose of the committee :" and it and mjurious in its influence: The New York World or News could say nothing bethostility of the rebellious spirits of the To traverse at statements at length, would brief comments, must suffice.

"We must begin" -- says the Times, "by assuming that what were States before the war, are merely Territories now; or this attempt to dictate cruss as the condition of recognition becomes undisquised usurpation." We must assume, in fact, that the South is at this moment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from where people Congress may therefore re-

Nothing of the sort is assumed by the mittee; but it is assumed that by the ous action of the people of those es, their organizations of State officers—
the shock of arms was over, of getting the relations of the rebel States into harmonous working with the loyal nation at large.—
mations wholly engaged in rebellion were

well of the shock of arms was over, of getting the relations of the rebel States into harmonous wholly engaged in rebellion were

working with the loyal nation at large.—
Every reader of the New York Times sees

advent from the fall of '59 or the winter of '60, mind

This ain't the fittest time to go it blind.

Who owns this country, is it they or Andy?

Leastways it ought to be the People and he;

Let him be senior pardner, of he's so, States, their organizations of State officerssworn to be faithful to the Unites States

those States was employed in rebellion been the cause—and a sad fact it is. We do ed under such conditions as shall secure, as the Times belongs; but we cannot resist the far as human precaution can, the future conviction that they have been less powerful peace and safety of the Nation at large, is beyond all doubt

"And yet"-continues the Times-"the amendment, on its face, declares the existence as States of all the States recently in rebellion, and pre-supposes the exercise by their several Leg-islatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty.'

Oi course they are States for the Nation-

algovernment has not thought it the best come the day when we shall see no occasion way to break them up as such, because of to say so. Will Struct durant literate which we way. The Times is connotice in another place—illustrate the spirit cerned | ceause the late rebels are not al- of which we speak. lowed to participate in the legislation of Congress-have no right to my year or may The set of the current at Washington on the most trivial questions which come seems to be towards times of greater politic before Congress-are not allowed to join in cal disturbance, excits ment and danger than | legislation on the trade, finances, or foreign

lion. We have hoped, at times strongly, Well! When did it ever happen in the that President Johnson would yet see the history of the World, that when a large A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT inevitable end of the course on which he part of a nation had gone into open and has entered; that he would realize that prolonged rebellion, calling for the greatest Representatives of the United States of once out have from the great Union party, upplication of the military forces of the Houses concurring, That the following article he must of necessity cast in his lot with the nation to overpower them, that they were be proposed to the Legislatures of the several late rebels and their Northern co-adjutors, allowed, when beaten in the war, to choose States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of mild beginning their fourths of mild beginning their fourths of mild beginning their to be used by them for their benefit while their own time and way or regarding their fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as his power lasts, and then thrown aside like former privileges in full—or to have them part of the constitution, namely : an old shoe; and that the thought of such at all till the national authority had settled

wice and support to the party which placed bim where he is, and which when executive treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of process of law, nor deny to any person withcorruption shall have done its worst will still the amendment is essential to its constitutional

the country's only sure reliance as it has "soceraign States," is in the regular John among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective been in the past. But the hope lessens C Calhoun vein. The United States govern numbers, counting the whole number of persons rapidly as time goes on and events develop. ment is the only sovereign power in the na-

The successor of the calm, sagacious, faith- The State organizations are there, though ful and beloved Lincoln, is an unbalanced, still in disturbed relations to the general the rebellion or other crime, the basis of rephead-trong, reckless man; -one who has government, and so far as the aspect of a never been North of Philadelphia, and who body representing the community is needed, proportion which the number of such male citof course knows little by personal observa- for bringing that community into a proper tion of the Northern people; one whose sur- relation to the rightful authority, the State age. prising advance from the lowest round in legislatures form the suitable medium | Sec. 5. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all the social and political ladder, to the highest through which such assent of the populaplace of power, has filled him with an over- tion may be signified. That such a measure weening sense of his own ability and im- of restoration is permitted, is no argument portance; who mistakenly believes that he for the "sovereignty" of a State, which has is immensely popular with the masses; just been beaten in an attempt to destroy

Satterers and toadier, and who has boldness | most in so many words, that the rebel States quarter. This is not a pleasant picture to contemplate of our chief magistrate; but we believe it is a true one as far as it goes, and if still more uniavorable lines might not be added, Mr. Johnson is greatly belied in chart out if shears to be distoral row. shut out if shown to be disloyal now. As amendment to the constitution of the United It was inevitable that Mr. Johnson to that we have only to say, that if only (the Johnson party, and the attempt is just as worth while to stand upon such a trifle. It Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above sure to faci. The great issue is still whether is only necessary on that ground for the constitution, and any State lately in insurrecthe Nation shall be one or two-a united, crafty rebels to send loyal men to Congress homogeneous, tree people throughout, or for the remainder of the present Congress. modified its constitution and laws in conformity two discordant, dissimilar sections. The By that means, their several States having

> No clear-headed, heartily patriotic man, unbiassed by self-interest or strong prejudice, will admit that such a conclusion to the sacrifice of blood and treasure which has been made to save the pation from disruption and the perpetuation of an oligarchy, is admissible. He will say, I may not be able to point out the bad link in the logic of those who argue for it, but common sense tells me that there is one

The whole article we have noticed, seems to us unsound-its spirit bad; its logic faultv. its conclusions wrong.

Our own estimate of the propositions of the Committee of Fifteen, we must defer to

The Course of the New York Times. Ever since Thurlow Weed became one of the editorial corps of the New York Times that paper has shown an extraordinary bit terness of spirit towards these of the Republican party, which it calls "Radicals;" imputing to them all manner of political folly and absurdity, and often to many of them political guilt to a degree little if any less than that of the worst rebels of the worst rebellion which the world ever saw.

We do not stop to speculate on the causes

of this spirit, and may be wrong in connecting it with Mr. Weed's name. But we know this that for a very long period Mr. Weed was a great power in the State of New York as a political manager. He was the "Head Centre" of one of the great factions into which one of the great political parties of that great State, has long been divided. Our impression is that it is New York State fashion to have each large political party within it, divide into two factions, which usually fight against each other about men and nonsures only with less fury-and not always that-than they do with their openly avowed party antagonists. From some cause Weed has lost a large measure of his consequence as an acknowledged leader in State polities. Perhaps that has soured his temper and leads him to vent his spleen in indulges in much more talk equally ratid irritating attacks on all and sundry who, as he supposes, may be chargeable with his diminished influence. Be that as it may, ter fitted to make more intense the bitter he has shown himself ready to strike and sting those whom he is disposed to quarrel South against the lawful government of the with, to a remarkable degree ever since the recountry, than is this article of the Times, bellion became a realisy. He has shown that for some years, in letters and other articles in far exceed our space. A few extracts, with the Albany Evening Journal, of which he was admission of Colorado will probably pass the so long time the chief editor, and in the N. House, thus adding the 37th State to the Y Times, to which he became openly at- Union, our readers will be glad of informatacked some time last year. We felt sure tion as to the kind of people it is composed when we saw that announcement made, hat of, and will consequently be interested in a large vein of influence would soon show the following letter from the Colorado coritself in that paper, of a sort tending more respondent of the Providence Journal : to division than to unity among those who

for evil for many months past than the peculiar influences of which we speak. Cer heads and rebels find, of late, a great deal more that they like in the New York Times' ditorials than they do in those of other papers not avowedly in their own interest.

their rebellion. It believes that the essential | The remarks of the Times on the Report difficulties of the case can be better over- of the Reconstruction Committee-which we

> Report of the Reconstruction Committee. The Committee on Reconstruction agreed

upon the following resolution and bills, at their meeting on Saturday, and reported them to Congress on Monday :

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of

ARTICLE ... Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privil-eges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person in its jurisdiction the equal prote

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportion in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citisens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in resentation in such State shall be reduced in the izens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of

excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation stready incurred or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of the insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensafor loss of involuntary service

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE STATES LATELY IN REDELLION TO THESE FULL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Whereas, it is expedient that the States lately States, an article in the following words, to wit

therewith, the Senators and Representatives secured all their former power and influence, will be left free to fill the places for the

Second,—And be it further enacted, that taken the place of powder. Oppositely when any State lately in ansurrection shall have may see a man who places his dependent thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the pas-

A BILL DECLARING CERTAIN PERSONS INSLIGIBLE. TO OFFICE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES. Be it coacted, &c., That no person shall be cligible to any office under the government of the United States who is included in any of the fol-

First-The President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, so called, and the heads of departments thereof. Second-Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America,

Third—Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the Military or Naval Academies of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-Sixth Congress of the United States, who

gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion. Fourth-Those who acted as officers of the Fourth—Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so called, above the confederate States of America, so called, above Give wut they need, an' we shell get 'fore long the confederate States of colored to the confederate States of America, as called, above the grade of colonel in the army or master in A nation all one picce, rich, posselle, strong the navy, or any one who, as Governor of either of the so called Confederate States, gave aid and To love their country or they level their sin; omfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth-Those who have treated officers or sol liers or sailors of the Army or Navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

BONDARDNENT OF VALPARAISO.-Late ad vices from Chili say that Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spaniards. The city and twenty millions of dollars worth of property is destroyed. Great blame is atproperty is destroyed. Great blame is at-tached to the British and American Ad- An' senos hash come o' posty strongbackel mirals for not interfering with their ships to prevent such wholesale destruction instead of leaving the harbor. All commercial Ign'rant and poor we took 'em by the hand, parts of the town, custom houses, Govern ment buildings, etc., are rained, most of it belonging to British, American and other foreign residents

Johnny Bull is determined to get back some of his money invested in rebel cottonloans if he can. But his chance is very

\*mall The President sent a message to the House Inesday, enclosing a letter from Secretary Seward, giving his examination of various All he wants now is sugar plums an' rest; propositions from British holders of the rebel debt, for adjustment to the satisfaction of the United States. Secretary Seward says none of them are entitled to considera-

CESTRAL CITY. March 10, 1866. had fought boldly and bravely to save the
Union from destruction by the rebel armies;
and that so far it would aggravate the difficulties—very great difficulties at best—
which would present themselves as soon as
which would present themselves as soon as

against the National Authority. That is the naked feet, and the solemn duty of Congress to see to it that those rebel organization with a therefore the naked feet, and the solemn duty of Congress to see to it that those rebel organization. They were a should be proved upon. They were a list his ere pop'lar gov'ment that we run thousand miles from their base of supplies, and in New York city papers whose sympathies in New York city papers whose sympathies also beasts to be proved upon. They were a list his ere pop'lar gov'ment that we run thousand miles from their base of supplies, and the bare means of subsistence were searce and the bare means of subsistence were searce and uncertain. Log huts of the most contracted divided the forests prowled beasts or prey, and also beasts to be proved upon. They were a list his ere pop'lar gov'ment that we run thousand miles from their base of supplies, and the bare means of subsistence were searce and uncertain. Log huts of the most contracted divided the provided provided that the provided provided the provided provide mensions served as shelters, and a raw hide or Who wur the 'Nited States 'fore Richmond perhaps the bare ground, as a resting place.— Their household utensils were few, and how even those ever got here seems a mystery. A rolle shelf in one corer of the cabin contained them culiar influences of which we speak. Cer tain it is that the most malignant copper-beads and rebels find, of late, a creat deal served for a chimney, and the style of cockery would have given Soyer some new ideas in the cullnary art. Flour and become formed the sta-ple of their dist, interspersed with an accessional We wish it were otherwise, and shall wel- ried for miles on the miner's back, after he had succeeded in obtaining it on credit from some man who was fortunate or unfortunate enough to ed, in most eners, but sounty returns for their labor. New and then some Jucky fellow would strike a rich "pocket," and having filled his own rom it, would leave for a more congenial home. was a waif from some more eastern locality, a stray Dutchman who had wandered far from Vater-land, and who had brought his sour knot with him; a lean Frenchman who certainly couldn't

have come here to improve himself in the palite arts, and a misal liebres who could make money Such is but a faint potents of some of the earler features of Colorado life and people.— They commenced by being self-ascrificing, and tempered highwayman as a gettune fifty-niner particularly if the latter had ever been in the vicinity of my present residence. I should be sure to have something that belonged to him or at least that he would claim as such.

Of course, in the early days of Colorodo, (I den't mean of the country itself, for undaubted-ly it is as old as the rest of the world, but of its der, especially when prefaced by a builte. S erybody mele happy except those who were a foolish and nervous as to be made unhappy.

It is natural that mining men who are so

tertain some slight prejudice against its promis cuous use in the public highways. When a class of men, accostoned to the quietly shot him to prevent any further bread

men as Jeff. Davis, Toumbs, Lee, Beauremen as Jeff. Davis, Toumbs, Lee, Beaurestided the foregoing proposed amendment to
the constitution, any part of the direct tax, unfor show than ess. During nearly two years
residence, I have never seen an according when I sumed and paid by such State, and the payment have been on the Great Bridge, and I am eath thereof, upon proper assurances from such State. and that trees have not yet become so source but of human fruit.

(From the Atlantic Monthly, ) Hosen Biglow on Reconstruction,

BY ZARRE RESIDENCE LINEAR . . . . . . My Glen's you never gethered from my mouth,

black, Gladder'n wut I should be to take 'em book; But all I sek of Uncle Sam is fast. To write upon his door, "No goods on trust;" Give us cash down in akle laws for all, Let 'em stay Southun, an' you've kep' a sor Ready to feater er it done after No nortal man can beast of persec vision, But the one modeline thing is Indecision, An' th' ain't no futur' for the man nor state

fast, For plain truth 's all the kindness that 'B last Ef treasen is a crime, er some felks say, How could we punish it a milder way Then sayin' to 'em, "Brethren, lookee here, We 'Il jost divide thougs with ye, abeer an

That out of justed can't spell great

duddies:

An the're the hones and sinners of the land Thout we can put more stiffenin' into Seward He seems to think Columby 'd better act Lake a scared widder with a boy stiff-necked

That stimps an' swears he want com-Keepin' the Constitution on to warm, Till he'll accept her 'pologies in form; The neighbors tell her he 's a cross-gramed

That needs a hidin' 'fore he comes to wuse; "No," sez Ms Seward, "he 's vz good 'z the best. "He sarsed my pa," sez one; "he stoned my BOD,

Another adds. "O, wal, 't was just his fun." "He tried to shoot our Uncle Samwell dead," "I wur only trym' a nee gun he had." "Wul, all we ask 's to her it understood You'll take his gun away from him for good; We don't, wal, nut exactly, like his play,
Sein' he allus kin' o' shoots our way.
You kill your fatted calves to no good eend, 'Thout his fast sayin', 'Mother, I have sin-

> The Pres'dunt he thinks the slickest plan 'Ould be t' allow thet's he 's our only man, An' that we fit thu all that dreffle war Jes' for his private glory and eclor; "Nobody sin't a Union man," set he

War n't Andrew Jackson's 'nitials jee' like An'ain't thet sunthin' like a right divine To cut up ex kentenkerous er I please.

An' treat your Congress like a nest o' fleas?'
Wal, I expec' the People would 'n care, if
The question now wux techni' bank or tariff,
But I conclude they've 'bout made up th

instituted, and the whole military power of that such is the fact, whatever may have those States was employed in rebellion against the National Authority. That is

Wuz the South needfle their full name

spell?
An' can't we spell it in that short-han' way Till th' underpinnin' 's settled so's to stay? Who cares for th' Resolves of '61, They tried to coax an airthquake with a bun? Hez act'ly nothin' taken place sence then To l'arn folks they must handle facts like

Ain't this the true pint? Did the Rebs ac-E: nut whose fault is 't that we hev n't ken War n't there two sides? and don't it stand to

An' nut afore, this school 'II be dismissed.

U. S. Senate Friday, Mr. Wilson offered a but has since died. joint resolution for the following amendment | Gen. S. H. Kellogg, town clerk of Piststo the Constitution :

States or any State for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt connected with or in-curred in aid of insurrection against the United States. Representatives shall be apportioned numbers, counting the whole number of persons elective franchise shall be denied to any of its inhabitants, being male citizens of the United States, of 21 years of age, for any cause except insurrection or rebellion against the United States, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens so excluded shall bear to the whole number of male citizens over 21

that whenever any of the States lately in rebellion shall ratify the foregoing article, Senators and Representatives from such State or States shall be admitted into Congress

The Senate has begun the work of limiting the power of the President in making appointments to office. There is not a ques-tion of his power to nominate to the Senate, fill offices independent of the Senate. The intent of the Constitution is clear enough. It never intended that he should have absointo power over offices except when a vacancurs when Congress is not in session But Cowan of Pennsylvania intimated very Johnson of Maryland) that the President could keep the same man in office though he be rejected by the Senate or not

master of Boston. Under the Constitution se holds it till the expiration of the next ceives the nomination and it is rejected or is or confirmed. According to Cowan and vacancy occurring "during the recess" and appoint Mr. Lont overagine, and so on to the end of his term. If this were so of course the intent of the Constitution in this regard can be thwarted with impanity. As ly, but never has done so. here are indications that such is the purpose of the President, it is proposed to enact a law produbiting the payment of money to spon one of the more important of the ap-propriation falls, and if the President sees fit to defeat it let him take the responsibility. It is probable that it could be passed over the veta - Wash Car, Boston Tracel-

RULLAND TOWN MILITING .- The town meet ing last Saturday opened with a duet by John Cain in the assumed character of moderator, and the town clerk in his proper official character. The warning of the meeting was impressively gone through by both. Immediately thereafter John B. Page was nominated as moderator, the nomination was sub Mr. Page takes the stand, and then breaks

macting to order Mr. Cain calls the meet-

ing to order. Mr. Page declares himself moderator of the meeting under the decision of the town cierk. Mr. Cain declares himself moderator by virtue of his cut-drawing election at the March meeting. Mr. Cain says "bark ! bark !" to the l'innegans, and plause by the Finnegans. Mr. Page calls Mr. Cain and the Finnegans to order. Bedlamitish yells by the Finnegans. This re-peated whenever Mr. Page, or any one else out Mr. Cain, attempts to be heard. After an hour, more or less, Mr. Cain consents to Mr. Page's reading the law and "stating the in reply to his oration. Finnegans less demonstrative, but occasionally irretres. sible. Mr. Cain calls the attention of the meeting to the second article of the warning. Mr. Page calls the Sheriff's attention to Mr Renewed, resounding, double burst out of the chorus. The Sheriff calls the at-Nor th' ain't a livin' man, white, brown no tention of the chorus to the militia .-Signs of dissent on the part of the chorus not to attempt a rescue when he goes to jail. He is ready to be a martyr. Groans among the chorus. Mr. Page stands Groam among the chorus.

unmoved and expresses a willingness to do

unmoved and expresses a willingness to do calls the meeting to order. Mr. Page calls he has anything to say. Interminable yells by the Finnegans. And so on and so forth for two hours altogether. Finally Mr. Cain ctire, with the understanding that Moses Hayward shall be nominated and elected moderator. This is readily assented to. The Finnegans are non-plussed, but have doubt-less discovered before this that Mr. Cain is not "moderator of all town meetings during

The meeting was then called to order by Franklin Billings, 1st selectman, who read the warning, and Mr. Hayward was nominted and unanimously elected moderator. On motion of Mr. Page the vote of last March meeting to raise a tax of twenty-five cents on a dollar of the grand list was reconsidered, and on motion of J. L. Billings t was voted that a tax of sixty-five cents on the dollar be raised, with a discount of five cents on a dollar to all who pay their taxes to the trensurer on or before the 15th day of July next. This is the largest sum that by the Finnegans, with every other sum proposed over twenty-five cents on the dollar. Rutland Herald 30th.

## Personal.

We are glad to see back in Burlington ones more, our friend, S. C. Moone, in improved bealth, after a year or more on the Pacific Coast. His departure was universally regretted, and he finds a warm and general welcome on what we trust is a permanent return to his old home. Rev. J. E. METCALF, of the Methodist

church in Winooski, who has been assigned to a new field of labor in Pitteford, was waited on by a number of his friends on Friday, who through their spokesman, A. C ..

the garrison of Fort Sullivan. LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr., now in New York

city, writes to the Phoenix that his statues, which were forwarded to this country before he left Italy, have arrived and are being placed in the Tenth street Studio Building.

In a few days a cone nearly three hundred feet high was raised, a vast heap of glowing coals hotter than all the fiery furnaces of the world, and awfully suggestive of the destructive force of the great-chemical laboratory of nature. From this molten fountain, a mile in circumference, a broad river of fire went rushing down the mountain side, filling up valleys,

lic exhibition is preceded by a "private | Butter was quoted at St. Albans at 40 a view" which was to take place this evening, the committee of invitation to which embraces the names of H. K. Brown, Wm. Cullen Bryant and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Hop. EPHRAIN CHAMBERLIN, late of St. Johnsbury, died at Lincoln, Ill., April 12th, aged 57. He was twice Senator from Cale- and adjourned to May 25th. donin County, was President of the Passumpsic Bank for several years, was the faington, and was widely respected and es- by her physician, his wife, and two servants.

### Vermont Items.

Two barns belonging to Warren Horton, at Mt. Holly, were burnt on the 17th inst., reason
Thet this week's 'Nited States ain't las' week's together with one wing of the house. Loss When all these sums is done, with nothing \$3000; insurance \$1400.

An ovarian tumor weighing 76 pounds was removed from a woman at Glastenbury

ford, received his fortieth consecutive elec-No payment shall ever be made by the United tion to that office at the last March meeting.

The wife of Thomas Rogers, of Brandon, recently took from her ear, the remains of a kernel of corn which had been there thirtyamong the several States which may be included theo years. It had nearly perished, all but within this Union according to their respective the hull and chit. The attends them "cultivate her ear" proved a failure.

An unfurnished summer residence Guildhall, belonging to Dr. Kingsbury of Philadelphia, was burned on Monday. Loss The broom handle shop of Elias Stone

Halifax, was consumed by fire last Sunday years of age.

The second clause of this resolution provides night, with all the tools and machinery excepting the water wheel. Loss about \$1500, and no insurance.

> A horse in West Randolph the other day ran away with two young ladies, Miss Mary and Susan Albin, threw them from the wagon, broke a leg and arm apiece for them and finished by breaking his own leg, when he was shot.

Frank Puffer, aged 10, jumped out of bed at midnight and ran fifty rods in his sleep and shirt to a neighbor's, and only awake after he was taken into the house. This was in Dummerston last week.

George Market of Newport, was seriously injured on Thursday last, while shoeing a horse. The horse first kicked him over, the Senate finally adjourns we will suppose then saddenly turned, before Markett could the President appoints George Lunt Post-recover himself, and trampled upon his face, breaking one jaw in two places.

New Paper.-We hear that Mr. A. A. Johnson the President can consider this a Earle, late of the Orleans Standard, is expecting soon to start a paper at Bradford, to be called the National Opinion Orange thing he could get .- Beston Travelier. County ought to support a paper handsome-

> Falls last week, a horse which was led bewhich carried him up to a point from which he fell, striking his head on the ground and killing him instantly. The animal belonged to Dr. Whitman and was a valuable one.

bought for \$6, and all building materials supposition that Congress may make some changes in the law. are coming down, by the run.

in a terrific chorus by several hundred (or for the week ending April 17, 1866, was one less) "Finnegans." Mr. Page calls the to Edmund Brown of this city for improve to Edmund Brown,of this city, for improvement in Kerosene Lamps.

> New Parents .- Among the patents issued April 24th, were the following to Ver-

T. J. Wrangham of Benson, Vt., for improve-Charles E. Billings of Windsor, Vt., for improvement in breech loading fire-arm, James F. Sargent of South Strafford, Vt., for

Langdon Sawyer of Springfield, Vt., assignor o Benjamin F. Sawyer, for improvement in musquite bar. D. K. Hickok of Morrisville, Vt., for improv-

improved chair.

THE BURDELL MURDER.-The Newburyport Herald says that a young man about thirty years old, calling himself Charles H. Golden, who is in jail in that city awaiting trial for various crimes, confesses that he was connected with the celebrated murder of Dr. Burdell, in New York, ten years since. He says the murder was planned by n Mr. Cain to address the moderator when Mrs. Cunningham. The circumstances of the murder as related by him are so far correct that the officers believe that he was succumbs and calls for a compromise. It is not only a party to the tragedy, but (what proposed that both he and Mr. Page shall be does not a refer to the he does not confess) the murderer himself. Golden says he was the lover of Augusta

> RUTLAND.-The Trustees of Rutland were-RUTLAND.—The Irustees of Rutland wern-instructed in village meeting, on motion of himself he said: "There were a thousand Mr. Page, to set out five hundred shade trees yearly for the embelishment of streets, and to creet and maintain lamp posts in the been living, or had the Government passed principal streets at their discretion. The over me, there are other men who would meeting voted a tax of 30 cents

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT GUILDHALL, VY .-One evening last week, Miss Mary J. Eames, a maiden lady residing in Guildball, disapwas asked for at the March meeting and peared, and her friends think she drowned was then opposed by Cain and voted down herself in the Connecticut. She had long been in feeble health and depressed spirits.

> THOSE OXIN.-The live weight of the mammoth oxen, ted by Anson S. Johnson of Williston, and slaughtered by L.A. & A. A. DREW, was 5,200 pounds. One weighed, live weight, 2,480, dressed,1,769 The other weighed, alive, 2,720 " 1,924

REAL ESTATE .- L. A. and A. A. Drew have bought of Chauncey W. Brown, for tures, as follows : \$1,000 thirteen acres, on Shelburne Street.

The price paid for them was \$578 65.

POLICE ITEMS .- Before Recorder Read to-

Louis Robear, of this city, and fined \$5 cended higher and higher it changed to deep blood red, and finally fell almost black to the

43 cents. Tuesday.

THE UNIVERSITY .- The corporation of the University and State Agricultural College, met Tuesday, and took measures to secure a president for the Institution without delay.

Max Jayresson Davis passed through ther of Col. Geo. E. Chamberlin of the 11th here Monday morning, on her way to see Vt., and father-in-law of Major E. D. Red- her husband at Fortress Monroe, accompanied

> A SIGNIFICANT THREAT .- It will be remem bered that Garrulous Davis of Kentucky, recently declared that if the Southern members were to get together here with enough members from the present Congress to constitute a majority, the President should recognize them as the true Congress.

Senator Davis repeated the same statement A NEW RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME -In the on Saturday. She survived the operation, on Monday, saying "That is my principle still." To which Senator Howard replied "I am sorry to hear it, and I characterize it as revolutionary-unconstitutional and revolationary." On which the Senate ad-

### MAY.

Then came May, the favrest mayd on ground, Deckt with dainties of her season's pride, And throwing flowers out of her lap around Upon two brethren's shoulders she did ride, The twinnes of Leda, which on either side Support her, like to their sovraine queene how all creatures laught when her the

And leapt and danced, as they had ravished And Cupid's self about her fluttered all m

May comes in this year shivering and with obviously a bad cold in her head; and Cupid if he is around in these parts, we trust is provided with a thick per-jacket. The ground froze pretty sharply bereabouts Monday night, and will again if this north wind My wagon got broke, and he got tired a

powers, and lay the drinkers open to the as- was bigger than I was, and I swollored my As to the quenching of thirst, which alone off for handin. He pled that the shuks were ten, taken as warm as you can swallow it, spoke about an hour, and allooded to me will remove thirst, while a pint of leed as a swindler about 45 times. The bedeviled water increases it. The American habit of wallowing quarts of iced water daily is a sort of drain-drinking, and ought not to be costs of suit. I brint saved mary shuk on kept up. Why should a vational being my plantation since, and I don't intend to ture plainly indicates that they are to be as a warning to all folks, never go to law kept in a warm-not to say a hot-state But an American never denies homself any- stance thing, particular anything which is injuriou who, on his dving bed, said he died perfectly

[From the Internal Revenue Record. ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS - Much has been said in the newspapers respecting the postponement for a period of two months of the time to make the annual assessments on CURIOUS HORSE ACCIDENT.-In Bellows hind a wagon, being a little antic, got his liard tables, silver plate, &c. This rumous But in between the spokes of the hind wheel, bas produced general misreprehension which will, doubtless, cause some annoyance by ly modify existing laws on the Subject befor the Annual List could be completed and lections begun. An effort was made in Coming Down, Bricks are falling in New gress to effect such a postponement by joint resolution, but failed. There is no bonds. York "like a thousand of brick." Bricks tion whatever for supposing that may of the that sold in January at \$15, can now be annual assessments are to be delayed on the sons are, therefore, advised to be prepare to render their lists promptly in accordance with the requirements of the law, which will be more rigidly enforced than in any previous year. It is made the duty of Assistant Assessors thoroughly to canvass their districts, and complete and hand their lists they will be justified in assersing the penatties prescribed by law in default of tax-pay ers promptly rendering their returns of it come and making applications for license.

rather light fingered, and it is said not so bright as his parents could wish. The other day, while passing a neighbor's, Nat saw a brood of chickens and immediately caught one to carry home. He had not gone far however, before he saw the owner comme up the road, and not knowing what to de with the chicken to conceal it, at last sue ceeded in crowding it inso his hat, which be again placed upon his head. But the chick en, having a long neck, and being also through an opening in Nat's old straw hat

Nat was presently accosted with : "What have you got in your hat?" Nothing but my head," said Nat.

see a chicken's head sticking through the top of it."
Nat, taking off his hat and looking at i in feigned astonishment, exclaimed:
"Wal, how do you s'pose that critter came in there? He must have crawled up my trowsers leg!"

GRANT'S MODISTY. - General Grant, in recent conversation with Rev. George Hep worth, of Boston, said of General Sherman "Sherman is a man to be proud of. He is impetuous, he is faulty, but he knows his own fault as soon as any man." Sheridan, he said: "He is the best man in America. He is a pure hearted, simpleothers who could have done the thing as well as I. I am thankful to God that He helped me to do the work, but had I not have won the victory for you."

The recent excellent circular of the President, favoring disabled soldiers for office, which drew out a complimentary procession to the White House and a speech from the President, was only a second-hand promulgation of a resolution passed by Congress and approved by President Lincoln more than a year ago. The wonder is that President Johnson should have overlooked it, or waited a year before putting it in execution .-

VOLCANIC FIREWORKS-EREPTION OF MAU-NA LOA. -- WONDERFUL SCENE. -- The celebrated volcano of Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii, burst into tremendous activity in January last. A writer in the Honolulu Friend, was an eyewitness to the cruption, and describes some of its astonishing fea-

It commenced near the summit and sent down its borning floods along the northwestern slope for two days and then suddenly ceased. After thirty-six hours the lava burst out vertically about half way down the mountain, sending a Friday, who through their spokesman, A. C.
Ballard, Esq., expressed their regret at losing him and presented him a token of respect in a purse of \$50.

Lieut. Guo. F. Hunning is now stationed at Eastport, Me., in command of Co. M. 34 in Eastport, Me., in command of Co. M. 34 in Eastport, which forms a pertion of the single sent and battery on the command of the single sent and battery on the single sent and battery on the single sent and battery on the orifice it was about one thousand feet in diameter, and continued for twenty days to rise into the air to a height varying from 500 to 1000 feet. This terrific fasilade was accompanied with explosions which shock the hills and the thunder of its progress was heard at the distance of forty miles. At its first issue from the orifice it was at a white heat; as it as cended higher and higher it changed to respect to rise into the air. This jet was about one hundred feet in diameter, and continued for twenty days to rise into the air to a height varying from 500 to 1000 feet. This terrific fastilate was accompanied with explosions which shock the hills and the thunder of its progress was heard at the distance of forty miles. At its first issue from the orifice it was at a white heat; as the column of glowing liquid fire one thousand feet in diameter, and continued for twenty days to rise into the air. This jet was about one hundred feet in diameter, and continued feet in

tumbling over precipices, burning through the woods and evaporating the water of the stream and pools in great wreaths of murky steam and vepor which filled all the sky. All Eastern Hawall was a sheet of light, and night was turned bundred miles, the point from which the fire is sued being ten thousand feet above the level of The rivers of fire from this mountain flowed about thirty-five miles and stopped within ten miles of the coast. In the dayt the atmosphere for many square miles was filled hed a pale and ghastly light. The air was filled with little filaments called Pele's hair, and with suffing ashes. It was a scene such as few

Hill Arp.-He Relates His Experience in Mesers. C. C. Cummings and others, Com-

GENTLEMEN: I have received you kind invitation to address your law shool. In the situation by which I am surrounded, it is impossible for me to go, I wish I could, for I would like to tell you all I know about law, and it wouldent take long. I'm now in the law business myself in this place. We are engaged in manufacturin tailed out by the lawyers to anybody that wants it. Its an easy business to make law. bough some of the bills are awfully speir To-day I saw a bill in which "mash was spelt with two esses and four case. Har the greatest difficulty is understanding the law after it is made. Among lawyers this difficulty don't seem to lie so much in the head as in the pocket. For five dollars a lawyer can luminize some, and more ackerding to pay. But he oughtent to luminize but one side at a time. ever had in a justice court, I employed old ool. I gave him two dollars in advance id he argued the case, as I thought on two sides, and was more luminous agin me than for me. I lost the case, and found out afterwards, that the defendant had employed Liggins after I did, and gave him two dol-lars to lose my case. I look upon this as a warning to all clients, to pay big fees and

keep your lawyers out of temptation.

My experience in litigation have not been satisfactory. I sued Sugar Black onst for the price of a load of shuks. He said he wanted to buy some refuse, and I agreed to bring him a load of shuks for two dellartin, and sent out after the shuke bisself orprised, and said it had cost him two dol. Nor roo Conn.-Very cold drinks, and lars and a half to have the shuks hauled specially leed water, weaken the digestive and that I jestly swed him half a dollar. He ults of cholera and many forms of illness. | bile, and sued him. His lawyers filed a set astifies the drinking even of water, every unsound; that they were barred by limits ody knows that iced water is not at all use those; that they didn't agree with his cows. ful, but that warm water is. One cup of that he never got any shuks from me. He jury went out and brought in a verdict gusts of suit. I buint saved pary shuk on stil it gets less expensive. I look upon this shout shoks, or my other small circum

who I hired to dig me a well. He was 10 dig it for \$20, and I was to pay him in meat and meal, and sich like. The vagabon! kept getten meat along until he got all th pay; but he hadn't dug nary foot in the grown I made out my akkount, and sued him, ollows, to wit

Old John Hanks to Bill Arp. To one well you didn't dig. 82 Well, Hanks be hired a cheap lawyer, who ared around exclusively and said a heap of usay things at my expense, and finally got kulum abstrdam. I paid those costs and preventing due preparation on the part of pulled down my little cabin and moved I look upon this case as a warning to all olks, never to pay for anything till you've

ged it, and especially if it has to be dug self by the force of circumstances. I bough a man's note that was given for the bire of a nigger boy, Dik. Findin he would not pay me, I sued him before old Square Mcthe devil couldent keep me out of a verdik The feller's attorney plend failure of consideration, and non est faitum, and ignis futuuand infiney, and that the nigger's name wasent Did but Richard. The old squire was a powerful secesh, and hated the Yan kees amagin. So, after the lawyer had got tarough his speech and finished his readin from a book called "Greenlest" I rose torward to an attitood. arm, savs I, "Souire McGinnis, I would ask sir, if this is a time in the history of our afflicted country, when Federal are to be admitted in a Southern people's their fool domination? Don't our flag wave over Fort Sumter, and what, sur, have we to do with Northern laws? On the very tust page of the gentleman's book I seed the name of the city of Bosting. Yes, sur, it was written in Bosting, published in Bosting, and sold in Bosting, where they don't know no more about the hire of a nigger than an ox knows the man that will tan his hide I sed some more things that were pinted and patriotick, and closed my argument by

bandin the book to the squire. He put in his specktakles, and after lookin at the book about a minute, says he "Mr. Arp, you can have a judgment, and I hope that henceforth and forever no lawyer will presoon to come before this honorable

If he do, this court will take it as a insult. and send him to jail.' I look upon this case as a warning to all who gamble in law, to hold a good hand and play it well. High justice and patriotism re winning trumps.

After this I had a difficulty with a man by

the name of Kohen, and I thought I wouldn't go to law, but I would arbytrate. I had ought Tom Swilliams wheat at a dollar a bushel of he couldent do any better, and of he could do better, he was to come back and give me the preference. The scamp went off and sold the wheat to Kohen for a dollar and five cents, and Kohen knowed all about his contract with me. Me and him like to have fit, and perhap-

would of I hadent been puny; but we final ly left it all to Jush Billings to arbitrate.-Old Josh deliberated upon the thing three days and nights, and finally brought in an award that Kohen should have the wheat and I should have the preference. I haint submitted any more cases to arbitration since, and my advice to peepel is to erbitrate nothin it your case is honest, for there aint no judge there to keep one man from trickin be other. An honest man dont stand no chance nowhere exsepptin in a cour house with a good lawyer to back him. The motto is this, never to arbitrate nothin but a bad case, and take a good wyer's advice, and pay him for it, before you do that,

Thirty-Ninth Congress--- First Session.

Washington, April 25, SENATE-The bill admitting Colorado was Messra Lane of Ind., Howard, Williams and Cresswell, spoke in favor of the admission.— Messrs. Doolittle, Henderson, Edmunds and

Johnson, spoke against it. ate, by vote of 19 to 13, reconsidered The Sen the vote rejecting the bill.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment, which was rejected. The bill then passed—19 to 13. Adjourned.

House-Mr. Blaine renewed the controvers; of yesterday with Mr. Conkling, during whi mutual imputations of cowardice and untruth-fulness were made. A bill passed, levying on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live animals imported from foreign countries, a duty of 20 per cent advances.

ent. advalorem.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was taken The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was takeup. Mr. Price favored it.
Messrs. Wentworth, Delano and Spalding
spoke against it, and Henderson and Woodbridge, in favor of it.
Mr. Morrill reported a bill in amendment the
Internal Revenue act. Referred to Committee
of the Whole and made the special order a week
from to-morrow

There were only six persons in Memphis in 1861 who voted against secession. Now there are not less than six hundred persons claiming to be one of the six.